The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKETT.

VOL. IV. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. NO. 29

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Their table shall be furnished with the very best the market affords.
Attentive and polite servants will always be on hand and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.
Their stables are large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate all who may come to see us. Horses and Vehicles always on hand to supply the wants of customers.

Do Thy Little—Do it Well.

Do thy little—do it well;
Do what right and reason tell:
Do what wrong and sorrow claim—
Conquer sin and cover shame.

Do thy little; though it be
Dreariness and drudgery;
They whom Christ's apostles made,
"Gathered fragments" when He bade.

Do thy little; never mind
Though thy brethren be unkind;
Though the men who ought to smile
Mock and taunt thee for a while.
Do thy little; never fear
While the Savior standeth near;
Let the world its javelins throw;
On thy way undaunted go.

Do thy little. God hath made
Million leaves for forest shade;
Smallest stars their glory bring;
God employeth every thing.
Do thy little; and when thou
Feelest on thy pallid brow,
Ere has fled the vital breath,
Cold and damp, the sweat of death—

Then the little thou hast done
Little battles thou hast won.
Little masteries achieved,
Little wants with care relieved,
Little words in love expressed,
Little wrongs at once confessed,
Little favors kindly done,
Little toils thou didst not shun,
Little graces meekly worn,
Little slights with patience borne—

These shall crown thy pillowed head,
Holy light upon thee shed.
These are treasures that shall rise
Far beyond the shining skies.

The Josh Billings Papers.

LONG BRANCH IN SLICES.

Long Branch iz the eastern terminus ov sum real estate on the west side ov the Atlantik Oshun, and iz lokated cluss down to the edge ov the water.

The populashun iz homo genus, woman genus, girl and boy genus, yung one genus, and divers other kind of ov genus.

The divers genus are sum plenty. They go into the Atlantik Oshun, hand and hand, man and wife, phellow and gall, stranger and strangeress. drest in flowing robes, and cum out by-and-by like statuary in a tite fit.

The Atlantik Oshun iz a grate success. The author and proprietor ov it never makes enny blunders.

Thare is a great deal ov morality at Long Branch. Thare is sum isolated cases ov iniquity, and a clever sprinkling of innocent deviltry.

I am pleased to state that the *iniquity* is principally in fust hands, and finds but few takers.

The fluid ov the Atlantik Oshun is psalt, and haz bin so for more than three hundred years to my knowledge. I state this as a stubborn fakt, and the "*oldest inhabitant*" may help himself if he can.

The ockashun ov this psaltness has bothered the clergy for years. Sum ov them say that large lumps ov psalt was deposited in the oshun, at an early day, bi the injuns, for safe keeping, and sum say that the grate number of kod fish and number 2 makrel that travel in its waters haz flavoured the oshun.

I endorse the kodfish and makrel job, not bekause i think it iz true, but bekause i think it iz the weakest, and i have alwus bin in the habit ov standing up for the weak and oppressed.

Flirtashuns are thick here, but principally occur among thoze who have wore the conjugal yoke until their necks hav begun to git galled.

These flirtashuns are looked upon as entirely innocent, and are called "*recruiting*."

They are konsidered by sum (who call themselves good judges) more *bracing* than the sea-airing.

Millionaires are numerous, besides others who put on a millyun ov airs more or less.

Now and then yu will see a forrin snob just over from the other side ov the Atlantik Oshun. They wear long shirt-collars turned down, and short nozes turned up.

The landlord tells me, they hav all paid their bills thus far, and he sez, the last thing he duz at nite, before he goes tew sleep, is to pray—that they will kontinue on to do so.

The prayers ov the righteous are sed tew be heavy, and weigh well, and the landlord being ov a righteous turn ov mind, i think he will win.

The Continental Hotel is the principal one here, and is infested, just now, by eight hundred and fifty innocent creatures, who eat 3 meals per day.

The femail portion ov these dear innocent creatures, rool up their sleeves, and go down once a day, to the keel of their trunk, and drag out bi the nap ov the nek sum clothes, that would make the Queen of Sheeba sorry that she hadn't postponed living until Long Branch had bin invented, so that she could hav got the style.

I advice all ov mi friends to the Continental Hotel, and bring their best clothes with them.

Long Branch has menny things to interest the schollar, and the philanthropist, among which is the race course, just bilt.

I attended this race-course lately, and saw sum very good rotary movements on it.

I didn't bet, bekause i hav alwus been principled aginst loseing enny money.

I think i could win enny quantity ov money, and not spile mi morality, but the loss ov a fu dollars, would git mi virtew out of repair for ages.

Long Branch is also the home of the miscelaneous crab, and the world-renowned musketo.

The crab is kaught in endless confusion at *Plezzure Bay*, cluss bi Long Branch.

He is kaught bi tieing a hard knot on the other end ov a string, and then dropping the string down in the water, and tickling the bottom of his feet with the knot, in this way, sumtimes he iz kaught, and sumtimes he is knot.

The musketo is az natral to Nu Jersee as Jersee litening iz.

The musketo is a marvelous kuss, but whi he ever was allowed tew take out his papers, and travel is unknown to me, or enny ov mi near relashuns.

If he haz enny destiny tew fill, it must be his stummuk, for he is the biggest bore, ackording tew the size ov hiz gimblet, i hav ever met seldom. It don't look well for a philosopher tew be frackticus at enny thing, not even a bugg, but if enny boddy ever hears me swear (out loud) he may know there haz bin a kussid musketeer on mi premises.

I cum tew Long Branch (in company with mi wife) at the opening ov the season, and put up at the Continental Hotel, and intend now to keep putting up thare, untill the house shuts up, if i have tew klimb the flag-staff to do it.

Every boddy who puts up at this hotel, is allowed tew put up regular, once a week, for hiz board, and promiskuss things.

This is a blessed privilege, which sum folks kant never enjoy, untill they are deprived ov it.

It will then be forever too late.

I am one ov them cunning kritters, who, when they find a good hotel, a 225 pound landlord, and polite officials, dwell with them heavily.

I hav sed before (in writing about hotels) that almost enny boddy thinks they know how tew keep a hotel (*and they do know how*) but this ackounts for the grate number ov kussid poor hotels, all over the country.

At Marysville, Cal., recently, a large tarantula was observed taking an airing. Upon its being struck with a stick its size diminished one-half and minute specks were seen running in every direction. They proved to be young tarantulas, about 150 in number. After a while they gradually recollected on the back of the old tarantula, which then marched off.

"The Female Clerks; or, The White Slaves of New York," is the title of a lecture which is soon to be delivered in this city by Miss Maud Earnest, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Union. Miss Earnest has achieved an enviable position among lecturers by her able opposition to Female Suffrage, and already she has made many engagements for the coming lecture season.

In Indianapolis, a dry-goods clerk has fallen heir to a million dollars. He was tearing off a piece of calico when the news reached him, and he left it half torn off, and said he would have to be excused from further attendance at the store.

A wild cat attempted to take a baby out of its cradle in a cabin near Mankato, Minn., but a little black-and-tan dog attacked the catamount and fought it until the mother came in and drove the wild beast out with a brand of fire.

Se-quo-yah the Inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet.

Se-quo-yah first exercised his genius in making an improved kind of wooden milk-pans and skimmers for his mother. Then he built her a milk-house, with conveniences, on one of those grand sprinks that gurgle from the mountains of the old Cherokee Nation. As a climax he even helped her to milk her cows; and cleared additions to her fields, and worked on them with her.—She contrived to get a petty stock of goods, and traded with her countrymen. She taught Se-quo-yah to be a good judge of furs.—He would go on expedition with the hunters, and would select such skins as he wanted for his mother before they returned. * * It is not wonderful that Se-quo-yah's mechanical genius led him into the highest branch of art known to his people, and that he became their greatest silversmith. His articles of silverware excelled all similar manufactures among his countrymen.

He next conceived the idea of becoming a blacksmith. He visited the shops of white men from time to time. He never asked to be taught the trade. He had eyes in his head, and hands; and when he bought the necessary materiel and went to work, it is characteristic that his first performance was to make his bellows and his tools; and those who afterward saw them told me they were very well made.

After he had grown to man's estate he learned to draw. His sketches, at first rude, at last acquired considerable merit. He had been taught no rules of perspective; but while his perspective differed from that of a European, he did not ignore it, like the Chinese. He had now a very comfortable hewed-log residence well furnished with such articles as were common with the better class of white settlers at that time, many of them however made by himself.

* * * * *

Between 1809 and 1821, which latter was his fifty-second year, the great work of his life was accomplished. * * * The general theory with many Indians was, that the written speech of the white man was one of the mysterious gifts of the Great Spirit.—Se-quo-yah boldly avowed it to be a mere ingenious contrivance, that the red man could master if he would try.

Repeated discussions on this point at length fully turned his thoughts in this new channel.—He seems to have disdained the acquirement of the English language. Perhaps he suspected first what he was bound to know before he completed his task, that the Cherokee language has certain necessities and peculiarities of its own. It is almost impossible to write Indian words and names correctly in English.—The English alphabet has not capacity for its expression. If ten white men sat down to write the words an Indian uttered, the probabilities are that one half of them would write them differently from the other half. It is this which has led to such endless confusion in Indian dictionaries.—For instance, we write the word for the tribe Cherokee, and the letter *r*, or its sound, is scarcely used in their language. To-day a Cherokee always pronounces it Chalaque, the pronunciation being between that and Shalakke. On these peculiarities it is not the purpose of this article to enter, but hasten to George Gist, brooding over a written language for his people.

His first essay was natural enough. He tried to invent symbols to represent words. These he sometimes cut out of bark with his knife, but generally wrote or rather drew. With these symbols he would carry on a conversation with a person in another apartment. As may be supposed his symbols multiplied fearfully and wonderfully. The Indian languages are rich in their creative power. By using pieces of well-known words that contain the prominent idea, double or compound words are freely made This has been called by writers treating this subject, the polysynthetic. It is, infact, a jumbling of sentenances into words, by abbreviation, the omitted parts of words being implied or understood There is one important fact which I will merely note here that is generally overlooked. These compound words, to a large extent, represent the intrusive or European idea. The names the Indians gave many of the European things were mere *definitions*. Such as "Big Knives," etc.—Occasionally they made a dash at the French or English sounds, as in the word "Yengees" for English, which has finally been corrupted in our language as Yankees.

Of course an attempt at fixed symbols for words was an unhappy experiment in a language one prominent element of which is, the faculty of making words out of pieces of words, or compounded words. Besides this difficulty, no language can be taught successfully by means of a dictionary, until the human memory acquires more power. Three years of hopeless struggle with the mighty debris of his symbols left him, although in the main recitent, a mighty man of words. But his labors were not lost.—Through that heroic, unaided struggle he gained the first true glimpses into the elements of language. It is a startling fact that an uneducated man, of a race we are pleased to call barbarians, attained in a few years, without books or tutors, what was developed through several ages of Phœnician, Egyptian, and Greek wisdom.

Se-quo-yah discovered that the language possessed certain musical sounds, such as we call vowels, and dividing sounds, styled by us consonants. In determining his vowels he varied during the progress of his discoveries, but finally settled on the six—*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and a guttural vowel sounding like *u* in *ung*.

These had long and short sounds, with the exception of the guttural. He next considered his consonant, or dividing sounds, and estimated the number of combinations of these that would give all the sounds required to make words in their language.—He first adopted fifteen for the dividing sounds, but settled on twelve primary, the *g* and *k* being one, and sounding more like *k* than *g*, and *d*, like *t*. These may be represented in English as *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *qu*, *t*, *dl* or *tl*, *ts*, *w*, *z*.

It will be seen that if these twelve be multiplied by six vowels, the number of possible combinations or syllables would be seventy-two, and by adding the vowel sounds, which may be syllables the number would be seventy-eight. However, the guttural *v*, or sound of *u* in *ung*, does not appear as among the combinations, which make seventy-seven.

Still his work was not complete. The hissing sound of *s* entered into the ramifications of so many sounds, as in *stu*, *stu*, *spa*, *spe*, that it would have required a large addition to his alphabet to meet this demand. This he simplified by using a distinct character for the *s* (*oo*), to be used in such combinations. To provide for the varying sound *g*, *k*, he added a symbol which has been written in English *ka*. As the syllable *na* is liable to be aspirated, he added symbols written *nah* and *kna*. To have distinct representatives for the combinations rising out of the combinations rising out of the different sounds of *d* and *t*, he added symbols for *ta*, *te*, *ti*, and another for *dla*, thus *tla*. These completed the eight-five characters of his alphabet, which was thus an alphabet of syllables, and not of letters.

It was a subject of astonishment to scientific men that a language so copious only embraced eighty-five syllables. This is chiefly accounted for by the fact that every Cherokee syllable ends in a vocal or nasal sound, and that there no double consonants but those provided for the *tl* or *dl*, and *ts*, and combinations of the hissing *s*, with a few consonants.

The fact is, that many of our combinations of consonants in the English written language are artificial, and worse than worthless. To indicate by a familiar illustration the syllabic character of the alphabet of Se-quo-yah, I will take the name of William H. Seward, which was appended to the Emancipation Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, printed in Cherokee. It was written thus: "O [wi] P [li] 4 [se] G [wa] 6 [te]," and might be anglicized Wili Sewate. As has been observed, there is no *r* in the Cherokee language, written or spoken, and as for the middle initial of Mr. Seward's name, H., there being, of course, no initial in a syllabic alphabet, the translator, who probably did not know what it stood for, was compelled to omit it. It was in the year 1821 that the American Cadmus completed his alphabet.—*Harper's Magazine for September.*

Little Dennie.

"Little Dennie" was the only son of a clergyman, who, some years since, lived on the shore of Lake George. This was before the commencement of the temperance reformation, when every family kept intoxicating liquors constantly on hand, and used them as an occasional, if not as a daily beverage. Taught by the exmaple of the father and his guests, the little boy contracted a love for strong drinks, and gave his parents most painful apprehensions on his account, and was the subject of their frequent but unavailing remonstrance. At length, at a barn-raising which he had been permitted to attend, and where he had free access to a keg of liquor, he became *dead drunk*, and was laid upon a board under a tree. The rest of the story we copy in the language of the author:

"About four o'clock, his father called to accompany him home; not seeing him, he eagerly inquired for his child. They pointed him to the place where he lay. With a heart full of sorrow, he carried him home to his mother and sisters. Together, his parents watched by his bed during the tedious night that followed, not knowing but the dreadful stupor would result in his death; but fully resolved, if he lived, not to leave untried any effort that might promise to save him.

It was not until the evening of the second day that he was restored to perfect consciousness His parents thought it best not to speak to him of the *cause* of his illness for some days, hoping his own reflections would do him much more good; but in this they were disappointed—he did not exhibit the first symptom of remorse or consciousness that he had done wrong.

About a week after the event just related, his father invited him one pleasent morning to take a walk. Their road lay on the shore of the lake, and was lined with stately trees on either side. For a time they walked on in silence.

"Dennie," said he "do you know what it was made you sick the other day?"

"Why, I suppose I drank too much rum," he artlessly replied.

"Well, my son, do you know that I think you are in danger of becoming a drunkard?"

"Why, father, I know you tell me so, but I am not afraid of it. You drink rum every day, and you are not a drunkard; and when I get old enough to know how much it will do for me to drink, then I can keep from being drunk too."

"They both seated themselves on a rock near the shore, and most faithfully did his father speak of the evils of intemperance; then taking a small gold watch from his pocket, which Dennie had long desired to call his own, he said—"Dennie" if you will promise me that you will never drink any more rum, I will give you this watch. Will you do it?"

Rising from his seat and looking his father full in the face, he replied—"If it is wrong for me to drink rum, I *scorn* to be *hired* not to drink it. But I will tell you, sir, what I *will* do. If it is wrong for me to drink, it is wrong for you to drink; and if you stop drinking, I will."

Had a flash of lightning burst from the cloudless sky then his father would not have been more startled. How could he preach, or perform the laborious duties of a pastor without his daily glass of bitters? How could he get up in a cold winter's night, and go to pray by the bed of some dying parishioner, without a glass of something to prevent him from taking cold? How could he attend the various eclesiastical meetings of the church, without something to help him bear the fatigues of the journey? The sacrifice was indeed great but he welfare of his child demanded it. And summoning all his resolutions, with a faltering voice he replied—"*I will do it, my son.*" And thus they pledged themselves to *Total Abstinence*, there.

The lake, the trees, and the pure blue sky being their only witnesses, save only that holy Being who is everywhere. As they retraced their steps, his father taking the little watch from his pocket, gave it to Dennie, and said—"My son, you have long wished that I would give you this watch. It is now yours as long as you keep your promise. Should that ever be broken, I shall expect you to return it to me; till then, let it be a token to you of this promise we have now made."

Years have passed, and the same little Dennie is now a distinguished clergyman in one of the most populous western cities. Four bright little boys call him father. The same little gold watch decorates his parlor wall, and often does he point to it and tell of his danger, and his escape from the whirlpool of Intemperance.

Not very Complimentry.

One of the Little Corporal's correspondents vouches for the following:

At one of our neighbor's houses was a bright little girl. It chanced once that they had as a guest a minister, and esteemed friend. Little Anna watched him closeley, and finally sat down beside him and began to draw on her slate.

"What are you drowing, Anna?" asked the clergyman.

"Ise making your picture," answered the child.

So the gentleman sat very still, and she worked away earnestly for a while. Then she stopped, compared her work with the original, and shook her head.

"I don't like it much," she said. "Taint a great deal like you. I dess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

Fancy his feelings. What a likeness it must have been!

"Boo!" to a Goose.

Ben Jonson having heard that Lord Craven was very anxious to see him, went to his lordship's house. Being in a somewhat tattered condition, the porter refused to admit him and gave him some impertinent language, which Ben did not fail to return. While they were wrangling Lord Craven happened to come out, and desired to know the cause of the quarrel. Jonson immediately said, "I understood your lordship wishes to see me?" "You, friend," replied the lord, "who are you?" "Ben Jonson," replied the other. "No, no; you cannot be Ben Jonson, who wrote the Silent Woman; you look as if you could not say *boo* to a goose!" "Boo!" cried Ben. "Very well," said his lordship, who was better pleased at the joke than offended at the affront; "I am now convinced that you are Ben Jonson."

THE STAR.

J.B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN

CARPENTER & LOGAN.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

The next Legislature.

We have not been able to procure a correct list of the names of the members of the Legislature, and will therefore have to content ourselves with giving for the present, merely the status of the Legislature, and give the names at some future time.

The Senate will be:—

Republican,	17
Conservative,	33

House of Representatives—

Republican,	46
Conservative,	72
Independent,	2

Conservative majority on joint ballot 42.

We shall look now to see if the Legislature will redeem the promises made to the people during the Campaign.

They promised a reduction of the Taxes. Salaries and fees were to be reduced, and many of the useless offices to be abolished, fewer Judges and less pay, &c.

We call upon the people to remember their promises, and then they will see how well they will keep them.

Suspended.

We learn, that in accordance with instructions from Revenue Department, to reduce the number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue; where it can be done without neglecting the interests of the Government. Hon. J. W. Bowman, Assessor for this district, has suspended E. B. Jennings, Esq., Assistant Assessor, for Cleveland and Burke Counties, and ordered Capt. Eaves to Assess the taxes in those counties, as well as in Rutherford and Polk. We understand that other Asssistant Assessors have been suspended.

There were nine Assistants, but the number has been reduced to five.

If Capt. Bowman has kept in as Assistants, such men as Capt. Eaves, we are sure that the Revenue will be faithfully looked after, as the Captain makes a faithful and energetic officer.

The Campaign in South Carolina.

Gov. Scott, the regular Republican candidate for re-election in South Carolina, is opposed by Judge Carpenter, a renegade republican, who has no doubt sold out to the arristocracy. We had fears that Carpenter might be elected, until we read in one of our South Carolina exchanges, an able Letter from Judge Orr, who has come out fairly and squarly for Scott, and will no doubt carry for him, a large white vote which has heretofore voted with the Conservatives.

The War in Europe.

Below we give the latest news from the War in Europe, as culled from Telegraphic dispatches taken from our exchanges:

LONDON, Aug. 27.—On Thursevening the Prussian headquarters was at Bor le Due, the advance had reached a point midway between Chalons and Eponay.

The march on Paris is to be conducted leisurely by the Prussians, as no further opposition is anticipation.

There is authority for saying that unless manned by 300,000 men the fortifications of Paris are worthless.

French reports say that Luneville is so filled with Prussian wounded that three thousand of them are unsheltered.

Bismarck's son is more seriously wounded than at first reported, and has been sent home.

PARIS, 26, midnight.—The following is made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior: The Prussians are passing through Nancy, going towards Chalons. The seige of Tvul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance of the garrison. Prussian scouts have cut the railway at Tamonilly. Between Montmedy and Mezieurs they were repulsed by French sharpshooters and the road repaired. The Prussians at Steinay are falling back on Dur., further south.

LONDON, 27— Bourges, capital city of the Department of Cher, is fortifying. It is stated the Emperor and the members of the Senate and Corps Legislatiff will go thither right away. The French army has already taken that direction.

LONDON, 27, noon.—Austria has concured in the declaration of neutrality taken by Italy.

An improved understanding exists between Russia and Austria.

PARIS, 17.—The King and Crown Prince are moving on the city via the Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheared of outrages *en rout*.

LONDON, 27.—Ratifications of treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium were exchanged here to-day by the various European powers.

The junction of Bazaine with McMahon is not yet effected.

The Prussian Prince Royal has issued a proclamation saying Prussia makes war against the Emperor, not the French people. The people have nothing to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to restore every line of travel interrupted or destoryed by army operations, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be renewed. The French officials are ordered at their posts-their personal safety is guaranteed.

The Hessians, according to French reports are distinguishing themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

PARIS, 27.—The assertion of the correspondent of the London *Daily News* that the garde mobile is composed of children under 18 years of age is untrue. Every member is from 18 to 25.

The morning journals persist in reporting a serious engagement within the past few days, resulting in favor of the French.

There are now in Paris 15,000 beeves. In case of a siege the authorities will prevent unreasonable prices for the necessares of life.

Several more spies executed to-day.

The Prussian approach causes excitement.

Dispatches from the various provinces announce a sudden and immense increase of volunteering for the defence of the capital.

The railway stations at Rheims were recently pillaged by bummers. The baggage stoled has since been disposed of to various dealers here. The value of the property taken is immense.

The *Prisse* affirms that Stimetz is cut off from Frederick Charles and driven northward; also that the Prussians were decidedly checked at Meseires.

It is reported that the Government is preparing a note to its representatives announcing that France will prosecute the war to the last extremity, and that no proposition looking to peace will be entertained while the enemy is on French soil.

The following is officialy furnished by the Minister of the Interior: A force of Prussian cavalry has been seen at Arces, Sur Aub. [Note.—Arces is the capital of the Department of Aube 16 miles north of Troyes and 25 south of Chalons.) Detachments of Uhlans attacked the rialroad depot at Eperney while others of the main body entered the town. The national guard attacked and repulsed them, killing 16. A strong column of Prussian artillery has entered Chalons.

The garrison of Strasburg yesterday made a sortie and captured a convoy with cattle and some munitions. The city still makes a vigorous resistance. A large body of Germans, supposed to be landwiehr, passed through Nancy, Vancouvers and Joinville for Chalons. The reported appearance of Pussian scouts a Chalon Thierry is unconfirmed. Detachments reported to-day at Rheims Varnes Verdon, Pfalsburg, Bar le Duc, Stenay, and on the railroad between Soissons and Rheims.

LONDON, 27.—Metz is gorged with the wounded. Provisions failing.

The reported imprisonment Madam Archer is untrue. She is at Bretagne.

The Prince Imperial is at Ochol, 25 miles from Meseires.

Bazain's official report gives the French loss at Resonville at 23,000.

The represetatives of France, England and Prussia have signed the Belgian neutrality treaty.

The *Times*, reviewing Prussia's resources, says: There armies of reserves are formed to await events—one on the Rhine, under the Duke of Mecklenburg Schewin; one at Berlin, under Gen Caustain; and one in Selisia, under Gen. Torrentzerg.

According to French reports 15,000 to Prussian reports, 20,000 French soldiers are disabled by hospital and typhus fevers.

She Prussians are intensely incensed about the firing on the flag of truce.

The famous cigar steamer—probably Winans'—has passed Dover eastward.

The Prussians say half the journey to Paris is accomplished and all the obstructions left behind.

The English government, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 40,000 rifles to the Continent; at the same time the English people send lint and bandages for the wounded. The movement in aid of the French and German wounded has become unusually active in England.

The northern movement of McMahon is fully confirmed.

There was a fight yesterday near Montmedy between advanced detachments of the French and Prussian armies. The Prussians were repulsed.

Large reinforcements have been sent from Paris by the Northern railway for McMahon's army. The tactics of McMahon seems to be to gather up the broken corps, thereby to swell his ranks and then sweep along the borders of Belgium, avoiding battle, to make a junction with Metz from the north. If successful, he will cut Prussian communications at St. Arnold. This is supposed to be the policy Palikao hinted at in the Corps a few days ago.

The Prussians have captured General Nontaigne, heretofore reported wounded.

The Prussians are still trying to divert the river Ill from Strasburg. If they succeed the moat will be left dry.

A note from Berlin has been address to the Prusian Envoy, in regard to the flag of truce asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead and which truce was refused and the flag insulted three times. Prussia declarss its resolution to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the French people until the Empire is declared at an end.

PARIS, 28.—McMahon's main army is at Stenay, the Emperor at Bezonville, and the Prince Imperial at Bethel.

The Prussians push the reconnoisance as far as Montmedy.

La Libererte says:: "The General of the army of the Rhine arrived in Paris last night, had an interview with the Empress and returned immediately. We may expect in a day or two a brilliant combat." The same paper adds: **"A person who saw the Emperor on the 25th affirms that Bazaine and McMahon were near each other."**

The *Journel of France* learns from a certain source that, before ordering the Prince Royal to march on Paris, the King held a council of war, composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces.—The advance of all was to remain on the territory conquered and fortify the right bank of the Mozelle.

In case of the siege of Paris new government officials other than ministers will go to Taurs, Bourges and Lyons.

On Thursday the Prussians captured ten guns.

Two battallions of the Garde Mobile were annihilated by Prussian cavalry last evening. Several French officers and 850 men were captured. The Prussians had one Major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

The following intelligence is published: On the 25 at 9 a. m., Verdun was attacked by the Prussians 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince. After an ardent combat of three hours, during which 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians having suffered heavily by our artillery, were repulsed.—Their loss was considerable. The Garde Mobile served our guns.—We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on our ambulance train which was struck seventeen times. Two persons belonging to it were killed. The citizens made a vigorous defence.

The movements of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested. They are falling back on St. Dozier.

LONDON, 28.—The following official dispatch is dated Bar Le Duc, Friday, and comes via Berlin: "The garrison of Vitry has surrendered."

The *Figaro* says the opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatiff yesterday that the Prbssians may reach Paris in a week.

The *Constitutional* says the army of the Prince Royal has been reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick. Marching on Paris through the valleys of Aube and Seine, the Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt will be and the peril into which they are leading their main army. McMahon may cut their communication and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians have made great efforts attacking Bazaine three times, which the French successfully resisted; when despairing of their ability to conquer Bazaine, they decided to keep Bazaine in check and march on Paris. From Paris to the nearest point of the German frontier is one hundred leagues, which line the Prussians must defend. To subsist on the country the Prussians must extend their lines. "Our revenge," says the *Constitutional* in conclusion, "is nigh."

From the Vindicator.

Spartanburg District Conference.

After discussion by several members and visitors, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Rev. V. A. Sharpe, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the action of the late General Conference, a part of the territory here represented has been transferred from the South Carolina to the North Carolina Annual Conference, and whereas all desire for change of Conference boundaries in this section has looked to a new Conference and not to a transfer; and whereas the General Conference did provide that the North Carolina Conference might divide at its next session: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, in a Christian spirit, accept the present situation.

2. That it is the unanimous voice of this body that the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Western North Carolina demand the formation of a Western North Carolina Conference at once.

3. That we respectfully request the North Carolina Conference, at its next session, to form a Western North Carolina Conference.

4. That the formation of a Western North Carolina Conference looks to the final addition of the territory in the State beyond the mountains, and that our Holston brethren be cordially invited to unite their destiny with us.

5. That it is with the deepest regret that we part with our fathers and brethren of the South Carolina Conference, and that State lines and Conference boundaries can never divide us.

Identification of Dead Prussian Soldiers.

A Berlin letter in the London *Telegraph* says:

Mark one instance of the German practical spirit as a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. **In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of slaiu; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the muster roll is called after a battle, the missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid; calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each wife and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for king Fatherland."**

Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been prepared, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written, and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day is decided, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle ticket of her stake in the quarrel—the address of her particular "material of war," the awful traveling label whereon no no loving hand may write "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the Valley of the Shadow, to come forth again, or not, as heaven shall decree. Sewed on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, whole packets and parcels of these little human memoranda will surely be returned; but yet every man who buttons his coat over the fabel of death has looked his fate full in the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."

The wit deservedly won his bet, who in a company where every one was bragging of his tall relations, wagered that he himself had a brother twelve feet high. He had, he said, 'two half brothers, each measuring six feet.'

Vote of North Carolina.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

August 4th, 1870.

	Republican. S. F. Phillips,	*Conservative.* W. M. Shipp.
Alamance,	1043	788
Alexander,	274	504
Alleghany,	0000	0000
Anson,	780	900
Ashe,	0000	0000
Beaufort,	1346	1505
Bertie,	1392	879
Bladen,	1223	1115
Brunswick,	719	720
Buncombe,	**979**	**1434**
Burke,	693	803
Cabarrus,	851	963
Caldwell,	251	637
Camden,	0000	0000
Carteret,	821	887
Caswell,	251	670
Catawba,	149	1043
Chatham,	997	1795
Cherokee,	0000	0000
Chowan,	692	403
Clay,	0000	0000
Cleveland,	314	1212
Columbus,	487	937
Craven,	2764	1500
Cumberland,	1671	1741
Currituck,	0000	0000
Davidson,	1150	1216
Davie,	683	762
Duplin,	952	1505
Edgecombe,	2878	776
Forsyth,	1014	953
Franklin,	1437	1378
Gaston,	0000	0000
Gates,	0000	0000
Granville,	0000	0000
Greene,	1006	794
Guilford,	1717	1793
Halifax,	3230	1347
Harnett,	529	782
Haywood,	0000	0000
Henderson,	0000	0000
Hertford,	0000	0000
Hyde,	0000	0000
Iredell,	404	1263
Jackson,	0000	0000
Johnston,	1212	1709
Jones,	559	519
Lenoir,	1224	911
Lincoln,	510	821
Macon,	246	530
Madison,	0000	0000
Martin,	1107	1116
McDowell,	0000	0000
Mecklenburg,	1936	2161
Mitchell,	441	280
Montgomery,	545	481
Moore,	800	1110
Nash,	788	980
New Hanover,	2914	2027
Northampton,	1800	9059
Onslow,	0000	0000
Orange,	991	1708
Pasquotank,	0000	0000
Perquimans,	0000	0000
Person,	765	1092
Pitt,	1754	1752
Polk.	371	178
Randolph,	0000	0000
Richmond,	1162	863
Robeson,	1623	1685
Rockingham,	1143	1592
Rowan,	973	1459
Rutherford,	1134	898
Sampson,	945	1397
Stanley,	0000	0000
Stokes,	560	986
Surry,	564	857
Tranrylvania,	149	367
Tyrrell,	0000	0000
Union,	634	788
Wake,	3504	3112
Warren,	2206	873
Washington,	798	561
Watauga,	0000	0000
Wayne,	1785	1763
Wilkes,	911	913
Wilson,	948	1191
Yancey,	0000	0000
Yadkin,	511	879
Total,	00000	00000

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor. pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigerant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impusle to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awaked, the prosess of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the benifitcent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration, Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses"

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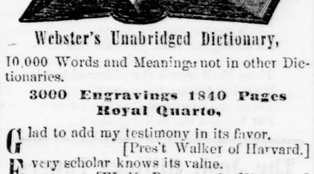

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COUNTY OFFICERS.—Next Monday the County Officers recently elected, will qualify and enter upon the discharge of their offices.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—We have received the September number of this splendid Boy's and Girl's Magazine. This Magazine is not surpassed by any of its character. Send for a copy of it to Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill. Terms $1 per year.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We think it will be hard for the Conservatives to decide upon who shall be elected as U. S. Senator, to succeed Gen. Abbott. The Democrats will no doubt demand an original Democrat; but Josiah having been made a martyr of, by being arrested as the Daddy of the Ku Klux, must have a man from the old whig ranks; all we have to say—is, go it boys, for we hope you will not have a chance, soon again to quarrel over the spoils.

We hope our readers will not get out of patience with us, for not writing more, and paying more attention to the STAR than we have for the last week or two, we promise to do better in a short time. At present the Senior is busily engaged getting ready for Court, and the Junior is just as busy as he can be getting the Census returns ready, but the pinch will be over within a short time, and then we will make up for all lost time.

A SHARP LOOK-OUT.—Smollett tells an anecdote of a half-crazy free-thinker of his day, who, chancing in Rome, stopped one day before a bust of Jupiter, and, bowing low, thus addressed the dethroned idol: "Sir, should you ever get your head above water again, I hope you will remember that I treated you politely in your adversity."

PAY UP.—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* thus grapples the great question of finances: "Puy up! If you owe but a single dollar, go and pay it; when there is so little money we ought to keep it moving around lively. Jim owed us, and we owed Bill, and the said Bill owed the said Jim. Jim got mad, because we made him pay one day last week; but we paid Bill, and Bill paid Jim, and Jim went to bed that night as happy as a clam at high water, with just as much money as he had in the morning."

THE LOCAL PAPER.—What tells us so readily the standard of a town or a city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens says an exchange, is depicted by its advertisements their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench an existence from their close-fisted communities. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraph or local, or of editorials, shows what it can do if it had the means; but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church—it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years; then, as a general thing, it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper—it gives you more news of immediate interest than any other paper can possibly do; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is to your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply pay the expenditure.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says:—"Some eight hundred colored people from this State have applied for passage to Liberia, in an expedition to be sent out by the American Colonization Society on the first November next.

Two tea spoon's full of compound spirits of ammonia, added to a basin of water, will form a wash that will effectually remove the unpleasant odor arising from perspiration, and leave the skin neat, clean and fresh.

Needed muchly hereabouts.

THE BEST YET.—George E. Prine, the best Engraver on Steel this country ever produced, has been a long time engaged on a 19x24 Portrait on steel of M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, which will be the best and most elaborate work of Art of the kind ever made in America. It will be printed on heavy plate paper for framing, and will rank with the choicest Art works of the world. The price of the engraving will be $2.00—very low for so fine a work. C. P. Sykes, P. O. Box 5217, New York City, Publisher of Pomeroy's *Democrat*, offers one of these beautiful Pictures as a premium for three new subscriptions to that paper, at regular rates ($2,50) received at the office in New York City, before the first day of December, when the engraving will be ready to send out by mail, wrapped on a roller, prepaid.

We shall soon see how looks the man who writes Sense and Nonsense; political and descriptive articles, and those strangely beautiful Saturday Night Chapters.

COLTON'S EUROPEAN WAR MAP is evidently the most reliable one published. It is on a sheet 19 by 32 inches, the upper portion showing, on a scale of twenty miles to an inch, the French and German Frontiers. The scale is sufficiently large to show all the Fortified Cities and other principal points of interest, and the Villages and Streams that will necessarily be mentioned in the war news. On the same sheet there is a Map of Central and South-Western Europe, showing all of Prussia, France, Spain, and Italy. It is handsomely colored, and illuminated with the Flags of the Combatants, etc.

For sale at all Book Stores and News Offices, or sent by mail for Fifty Cents by the publishers, G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., New York.

"THIRTY YEARS' WAR."—A Bounty.—The *American Agriculturist* will, on January 1st, enter upon its 30th year of unceasing war upon ignorance, poor crops, unprofitable labor, poor housekeeping, Humbugs, etc., etc., and the Publishers issue a call for still further recruits to their immense standing army. The Bounty offered is a free gift of all the rest of this year's volume to subscribers for 1871, coming in now.—Any person subscribing this month, will thus get the paper for 15 months at the price of 12. We advise every person, not a subscriber, to fall in with the offer. No cheaper or more valuable journal is published in the world, for the Household, for the Garden, for the Farm—in City, Village, or Country. It is full of useful information for every one—is most beautifully illustrated with a very large number of the finest engravings, which are both pleasing and instructive, and its ample pages are prepared by a strong corps of able, intelligent, practical persons, who know what they write about. The terms are only $1.50 a year; four copies for $5; ten copies for $12, or $1 each for clubs of twenty. These prices are good for 15 months now. Probably nowhere else can so much of real value be obtained for so little money. The Publishers are Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

A New Telegraphic System.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday contains a communication from Mr. D. H. Craig, formerly general agent of the New York Associated Press, reporting the progress made within the last six or eight months in the development of the "Little system of fast telegraphy." He states that the line between New York and Washington "has been completed and is now in perfect order, but has not yet been opened to the public." From tests recently made, he says, it is ascertained that 24,000 words per hour can be transmitted over a single wire from Washington to New York, which is equal to the average working of *more than thirty wires* by the Morse system of telegraphy. Mr. Craig adds:

The Western Union Company transmits daily to and from New York to the whole of the Associated Press about an average of fifteen thousand words—say, seven thousand West, five thousand East and three thousand South—and receives for this service about $800,000, or, say three cents per word. With our new system of automatic telegraphy in successful operation the press of the whole country will be able to receive daily reports, regardless of the number of words, at less than half the present expense for short and unsatisfactory news reports, and in less than one-fourth of the time now employed by the Morse lines.

A superior class of compound telegraph lines will be immediately constructed to all parts of the country, and a complete revolution in telegraphy and in the country must inevitably follow.—*Wilmington Star.*

Little Women.

There is a charm about a handsome little woman, one of those *petite* gossips, that always carries a man by storm, no matter whether he is old or young. The tall, stately lady, looking a queen in her attire and mien, impresses you with awe, as well as admiration. The is calm, speaks methodically, and saunters slowly and so quietly along that you scarcely notice her progress. If she has a lover, she never allows him to go beyond a mere speaking acquaintance; and, if married, and a mother, she fondles her child, in public, at least, as if she was its aunt, come from a long way off to at, but not to caress it, for fear its little wee fingers would disturb a collar, or pluck one of those frigid flowers from her boquet.

All is different with little women. If they want a charitable subscription, you can give it out the moment they enter, for they never leave without it. They go at you with a rush, know you in a minute, and, so long as you are a gentleman, they will rattle along, gossipping, chattering of fashions, music and business, in a way that makes old hearts pinch and ache to be young again. They have no false dignity. If they want to run, they run; toss a baby as if he was a cat, sure, if he fell, to alight on his feet without harm; and if clothes are ruffled or ribbons pulled away, they don't care; for a little woman never looks any other way but handsome, dress herself as she will. And how they coax. They are veritable lawyers to argue, and dispute you with the coolest audacity, laugh at your arguments, and as a last resort, put on a 'pout' that is a clincher to anything belonging to the human family. A little woman never lives to old maidenhood. They can't help but marry, for they have to do it to keep the peace, and settle the vexed question among her adorers. Where a handsome tall woman waits for one lover, the little *petit* runs away with the hearts of twenty. They never go out without exciting admiration, though they are not coquetts. They are born to draw attention, and they know it, and how they sympathize. Let a child fall on the walk and the little woman rubs off the dirt, adjusts the clothing, chases away the fears, and rattles on with 'poor child,' 'nice boy,' 'there, don't cry,' is the way that makes the urchin dream every night for a month of faries and angel beings. If sick, the form of a little woman is like sunbeams; her little body is all over the house; her sympathizing voice ever in your ear; and one must get well out of a feeling that the act will oblige her. Little men are ridiculed by the female sex, and they do look odd, but little women are a whirlwind, which blows the worst old batchelor into the sea of matrimony, in spite of any grip he may take on solemn vows to live a single and wretched life. If there are angels in heaven, and the Good Book tells us so, they surely are the blithesome spirits of the merciful, dutiful and winsome little women.

One G. N. Levison, a Masonic swindler, has recently lectured in Wilmington on the European War. The public is advised to look out for him.

Judge Cloud, of the 8th Judicial District, and Judge Henry, of the 11th Judicial District, have exchanged circuits for the Fall term, 1870.

A waggish fellow said that 'once while on a journey he was put into a sleigh with a dozen of passengers, not one of whom he knew, but on turning a short corner the sleigh upset, and he found them all *out*.'

The Chinese Shoemakers.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, at Adams, contributes some interesting facts relative to the Chinese shoemakers at that place. He says:

"Ever since the advent of Sampson's Asiatic apprentices, he has been restrained, and to a degree, crippled in his endeavors to teach them, by the want of competent instructors who are not Crispins. Being able to secure but two or three for the bottoming-room, he was, of course, obliged to confine his instructions for the first few days to a very small number of teams, and when they had sufficiendy advanced to indoctrinate others, finally putting in the remainder of the force to learn from their more advanced brethren. Thus, for the first week or two, the larger part of the Chinese were free to enjoy themselves in their own way, and squads of them could be seen on the streets at all hours, curiously observing Yankee customs and manners, and making the need ful purchases to adapt their wardrobe to the New England climate. A large number were also to be seen in the large yard of the establishment, "tossing the ball" on the green lawn, or seated by the building playing chess or checkers or studying English assiduously.

Next to Charley Ling, one of the most proficient in English is Ah My, a bright little fellow of sixteen or thereabouts, with rotund jolly face and twinkling black eye. He did not know one word of any language but Chinese when he came here, three weeks ago, and could not understand any thing that was said to him in English. Two or three days after his arrival, however, he surprised Mr. Chase by inquiring: "Bossman, you?" and encouraged by this success soon branched out on "What you call?" pointing to article after article. The name being given, he would repeat it carefully, to get the exact pronunciation, if possible, and then go off repeating it over and over again to himself, emphacizing each time by nodding his head and shaking his finger. In this way, after two or three hundred repetitions, it would become fixed in his memory, and by this laborious process he has picked up sufficient English to make himself understood in ordinary conversation. I asked him a day or two ago: "Well, Ah My, are you getting a good deal of English?" and he replied: "No, not talkee much yet bime by, putty soon, larn him." When asked how he likes his work he says: "Me hab like lim." He is one of the smartest and jolliest of the Chinese, and a general favorite with visitors.

These Chinaman are as neat as cats. The first day they arrived the whole afternoon and evening was given up to ablutions, and by ten o'oclock every man had not only thoroughly bathed and scrubbed, but had washed every stich of clothing he wore on the journey, from handkerchief to socks. Since then not a day has passed that some of them are not in the ample wash-room, preforming thorough ablutions, some of them taking a bath daily, and none less often than once a week. They shave their heads from once in fifteen days to once in three weeks, each performing the operation for his neighbor. It is an amusing sight to look in upon them early in the morning, when ten or twenty may be seen undergoing this thorough tonsorial manipulation, and coming out with glistening, scalps, save a circular patch as large as the palm of the hand on the crown, from which grows a trees which is the envy of fashionable belles for its length and glossiness. This is then dexterously and particularly braided till it resembles a close, firm rope. There is but one mirror in the party, a small one about four inches square, hung at one end of the back room, but it is sufficient, as their vanity appears not to be largely developed.

None of the Orientals use liquor and but four of them including the two cooks, use tobacco. Neither are any addicted to opium or gambling both so long considered distinctly Bhinese vices. Either this party is far supeiror to the ordinary run of the race, or the nation has been grossly slandered, and I am inclined to believe it is the former. Their whole appearance is far different from and vastly superior to that of the Chinamen who are to be found in New York selling bad cigars or doubtful candy. As I have said, all are educated in their own language, and some of them have even studied medicine and the law. They are capital chess players, and repay the teachers of their young American friends by instructing them in that scientific and engrossing game."

That Spring Water.

An invalid lady heard much of the beneficial properties of the water from a certain spring some distance from where she resided. She had read a pamphlet that enumerated many diseases for which it was specific, among which she recognized at least half-a-dozen with which she was afflicted. Much to her joy, she was told that her son had to visit the very town where it was located; and a five-gallon keg and a strict injunction were laid upon him to bring back some of the water.

The keg was put into the phæton, and slipping under the seat, was overlooked. The business was urgent, and took some time to perform it, and the water was quite forgotten. He had got near home in the evening when, kneeling down under the seat for something, he felt the keg. To go back was not to be thought of, and to admit his stupidity was impossible.

He therefore drew his hores up by a wall, near which was an old well from which the family had drank for a century, and filling the keg, went home.

The first question was, "Did you get the water?"

"Yes," said he; "but hang me if I can see any difference in it from any other water;" and he brought in the keg.

A glass was handed to the invailid, who drank it with infinite relish, and said she was surprised at her son's not see ing any difference. There was undoubtedly a medical taste about it, and it did not fill her up as other water did, which she had always heared of mineral water.

Her son hoped it would do her good; and by the time the keg was exhausted, she was ready to give a certificate of the value of the water, it having relieved her of all her ailments.

An Oil Romance.

There is a young lady in Cleaveland, the only child of a bankrupt Syracuse, New York, merchant, who is now supporting her parents in affluence of a small fortune she made in the Venango oil region. When misfurtune overtook her parents—that was in 1866—and she saw her father, whom she fondly loved, bending under the weight of want and declining in health, she secretly resolved that with her own fair hands she would earn a competence for their declining years. With that thought pervading her whole being, and in full possession of her faculties, she provided herself with male attire, severed the beautiful locks which had been the pride and admiration of numerous beaux, stained her face and hands to the bronze color of a farmer boy, and with a small sum of money which she realized from the sale of her trinkets, she made her way to Pioneer Run, where, under the name of Billy McGee, she soon ingratiated herself into the good-will of a crew of drillers, who first learned her to turn a drill, and then secured her a position on a drilling well. From drilling for wages she went to drilling for small working interests, by which she became owner of interests in several fair wells. Having accumulated a little money, she ventured to put down a well on her own account, succeeded, tried another, again succeeded, and at the end of two years she left Shamburg with $13,000, retired to Cleaveland, provided a good home for her parents, resumed female attire, and now, with hands and feet enlarged by toil she passes in her promenade the worthless butterflies of fashion, with a proud consciousness of her suprior worth.

The Universality of Masonry.

Whether from England or Scotland, or from ancient Egypt, Masonry originated, it spread all over the globe, and now Masons can be found among almost all the nation of the earth. Inasmuch as it teaches liberty, equality, and fraternity, it interacted in Russia; Austria, Spane, and Portugal; and in Hungary, a man, if known to be a Mason, would be imprisoned. The Chinese have an organization closely allied to Masonry; but instead of the Bible, they use the writings of Confucius, who is claimed as their spiritual guide. There are Masons among the Mahometans. The high degrees known among European Masons are not practiced by the Chinese or Asiatic Masons, but the extent of their Masonic knowledge is confined to that obtained in symbolic lodges. Therefore if a Master Masons made in this country or in Great Britain, or the Continent of Europe, should visit the Mongolians or other Asiatic nation, he would find that he could readily make himself known, and would be recognized as a brother.

During a recitation on natural history in one of our well known Colleges, a student, in the pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, said: 'Professor, why does a cat, while eating turn her head first one way and then the other?' 'For the reason,' replied the Prof., 'that she cannot turn it both ways at once.'

A young man, who officiates in a restaurant, went to sleep in a Syracuse church last Sunday, and suddenly astonished the congregation by awaking and calling out, "Ham and eggs for two."

A Georgia neighborhood is discussing the "law point" whether a man has the right to put rattlesnakes in his strawberry patch to guard them from his neighbor's children.

A Scotchman having hired himself to a farmer, had a cheese set down before him, that he might help himself. The master said to him: "Sandy, you take a long time to breakfast." "In troth, master," answered he, "a cheese of this size is nae sae soon eaten as ye may think."

A drunken man was severely bitten by a rattlesnake in the South, the other day. The snake died, but at last accounts the man was getting well.

An eminent artist—an American, of course—lately painted a snow-storm so naturally, that he caught a bad cold sitting near it with his coat off.

Fifty-eight cadets, recently graduated from West Point, have been appointed second lieutenants, and assigned to regiments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. W. TOPPING & CO.

GENERAL

Produce Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, EGGS, TALLOW, BEESWAX, BEANS, PEAS, FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, WOOL, HOPS, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, GAME, VENISON,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

Cotton, Tobacco, Whiskey,

and all kinds of Country Produce.

No. 342 Greenwich Street, New York.

Best of References given when required.

Aug. 1870. 28-6m.

Prompt. Honorable.

RELIABLE.

AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and village for the largest and most successful DOLLAR HOUSE in the country—ONLY ONE endorsed by the leading Papers and Express Company's of the United States. Our goods give universal satisfaction, our premiums to Agents CANNOT BE EXCELLED, and our checks are free. Having two houses—Boston and Chicago—our facilities are Unequaled, and our business exceeds in amount all other concerns in this trade combined.

☞ Send for Circulars and Free Club to

S. C. THOMPSON & CO.,

136 Federal Street, Boston, or

28-1m. 158 State Street, Chicago.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale to the highest bidder, Monday, 26th September, 1870. (Court week.) The Notes and accounts due the estate of Benjamin Washburn, deceased. Also 16 shares Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Stock. And 1 Rutherford County Bond. Terms of Sale Cash.

JOHN W. WILEY, Adm'r,
of B. Washburn.

Aug. 26th, 1870. 28-4t.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, etc.

Certain and immediate cure. HEGEMAN'S (formerly Velpeau's) DIARRHEA REMEDY, used with unfailing success since the Cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., New York.

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agt's. 459, Ninth street, Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

Baltimore Female College.

This Institution, incorporated in 1849, and liberally endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860, affords Boarders and Day Pupils every advantage to acquire a thorough and accomplished education. It has a good Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and valuable Cabinets of Minerals, Gems, Coins and Medals. Besides pupils from the different counties in Maryland, it has an extensive patronage from the Middle, Southern, and Western States. The 23d Annual Session opens September 6th.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

N. C. BROOKS, L. L. D., Prof. Anc'nt Lang.
T. LUCY, A. M., Prof of Mathematics, &c.
MR. LOUIS LAUER, Professor of German.
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MADAME C. M. CHAFFEE, Prof. of French.
MISS C. M. GILMER Mathematics and Hist.
MRS. M. E. LUCY, Belles-Letters and Phys.
MISS IMOGEN H. SIMMONS, Piano and Singing.
MRS. E. A. POLSTER, Piano and Guitar.
MRS. JULIET WORKMAN, Vocal Music.

For catalogues or any information, address N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulation, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. ROWELL & CO., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business Scientifically and Systematically in such a way that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

A sure relief for Asthma. Price 40 cents by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41, So. Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

NEW MEDICAL Pamphlet.—Seminal, Physical and Nervous Debility, its effects and cure.—Price 25 cents. Address SECURITY Museum of Anatomy, 678 Broadway, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self cure, which he will send to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. TUTTLE, 78, Nassau street, New York.

POLK COURT.

THE Sheriff of Polk county is ordered to open Court on Monday, the 12th of Sept. next, and adjourn the same until Monday the 19th of said month. When the regular business of the Term will be taken up.

Suitors, witnesses, and all other persons having business to transact in Polk Superior Court, will attend at Columbus, on Monday, the 19th of September next.

G. W. LOGAN,
27.2w *Judge Superior Court 9th District.*

Landreth's Turnip Seed!

LANDRETH'S TURNIP Seed!!—A good supply of these Celebrated Seed, Just received at

KILGORE & CURETON'S

DRUG STORE, SPRING'S CORNER,
26-4w CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BLACKSMITHING.

Mr. Bradley Dalton would inform his old friends and customers, that he is going it alone, and will be glad to have them call at his shop on the branch, South of the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, in his line, in a superior and workmanlike manner.

Country produce taken in exchange for work. 19-tf

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE.

Lately much Improved—and the new

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog-Wheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Southern people who have used them testify as follows:

They save three-fourths of the labor and cost, and pay for themselves both in money and contentment. Let every young lady learn to use them and every married one keep them in her house.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"An excellent Washing Machine. We have tried it. The Clothes Wringer is very superior. A good hand will wash a large number of pieces in a few hours."—*Raleigh (N. C.) Episcopal Methodist.*

"The Machine is no humbug, but a necessity in every family."—*Georgetown (N. C.) Kaleidoscope.*

"I have had one of Doty's Clothes Washers in use for a year, and am perfectly satisfied with it. My family have tried it faithfully and have never known it to fail to accomplish all that it professes to."—*Prof. J. F. Stevens, Concord Female College, Statesville.*

Prices—A Fair Offer.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $15, Extra Wringer $10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING,
General Agent,
26-2m 32 *Cortlandt St., N. Y.*

Words.

FROM "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

Words are lighter than the cloud foam
Of the restless ocean spray;
Vainer than the trembling shadow
That the next hour steals away;
By the fall of summer rain-drops
Is the air as deeply stirred;
And the rose-leaf that we tread on
Will outlive a word.

Yet on the dull silence breaking,
With a lightning flash, a word,
Bearing endless desolation
On its lightning wings, I heard.
Earth can forge no keener weapon,
Dealing surer death and pain,
And the cruel echo answered
Through long years again.

I have known one word hang star-like
O'er a weary waste of years,
And it only shone the brighter
Looked at through a mist of tears;
While a weary wanderer gathered
Hope and heart on life's dark way,
By its faithful promise shining
Clearer day by day.

I have known a spirit calmer
Than the calmest lake, and clear
As the heavens that gazed upon it,
With no wave of hope or fear;
But a storm had swept across it.
And its deepest depths were stirred,
Never, never more to slumber,
Only by a word.

I have known a word more gentle
Than the breath of summer air,
In a listening heart it nestled,
And it lived 'orever there;
Not the beating of its prison
Stirred it ever, night or day,
Only with the heart's last throbbing
Could it pass away.

Words are mighty, words are living;
Serpents, with venomed stings,
Or bright angels, crowding round us,
With heaven's light upon their wings;
Every word has its own spirit,
True or false, that never dies;
Every word man's lips have uttered,
Echoes in the skies.

[From the Point Pleasant (Va.) Journal.]

A mother Loses Four Children within an Hour—A Heart-rending Calamity.

A gentleman just from Roane county gives the particulars of a most heart-rending calamity that happened last week on Spring creek in that county, and by which one family was bereft of four children in less than an hour.

A lady whose name our informant had forgotten, residing upon the above named creek, went down to it in the morning for the purpose of doing "the week's washing," taking with her the youngest child, an infant about a year old, leaving the other three at the house. While engaged at her work she heard suppressed screams at the house; taking up her little child from the soiled clothes on which it was sitting, she placed it in an empty wash tub to keep it from crawling into the creek during her absence, and hastened to the house, where she met her eldest child with its head frightfully disfigured and swollen. She hastily gleaned from this one that the three children had crawled under the house in search of eggs; that while under there something hurt them, and the other two were still under the house. The mother upon looking under the house found them dead, with several moccasion snakes (a very poisonous and deadly species) crawling around their bodies. The neighbors were alarmed, and by their assistance the snakes were killed, and the unfortunate children taken out, their bodies presenting a frightful and sickening appearance. By this time the elder one was a corpse. The mother in her despair and agony had forgotten until now her little one at the creek, and upon going down to the creek for it, it was only to find it also a corpse in the creek. It is supposed the little child climed up in the tub and was holding on to the lower edge of it when the tub upset, rolling the child into the water below and drowning it. It is said the mother's grief was so great that at last accounts she was a raving maniac.

HEAD LETTUCE.—I is said that heads of lettuce can be produced in winter in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours by taking a box filled with rich earth, in which one-third part of slackened lime has been mixed, and watering the earth with lukewarm water; then taking seed which has been previously softened by soaking in strong brandy twenty-four hours, and sowing in the usual way. We are assured, but will not vouch for the fact, that a good sized head of lettuce may be obtained in the time mentioned.—*Harpers Magazine for September.*

In the Vienna Central Stenographic Society, lately, at a trial of speed, thirty competitors were entered for 90 words in a minute, sixteen for 110 words in a minute and only one man tried to write 130 words in a minute.

MR. EDITOR:—Your readers will not object to a few lines in reference to a Pic-Nic, at Pisgah Church, Friday the 19th instant. Those who known OSBORNE STACY, J. P. ALLEN, C. C. GOFORTH, and many others in that community, will not be surprised to hear that this was a *Sunday-School* Pic-Nic. At an early hour, the people big and little were on hand, in such numbers as you hardly ever see these days. The children are not neglected in this section—they having had a Sunday-School from time immemorial almost, And now that a *high* day for *them* had been determined upon, the people seemed determined that it should be a success. Hence wagons, carts, buggies, &c., &c., were in requisition, to carry baskets, boxes, &c., that all might have a chance to feast with the children on this occasion.

The writer addressed the children and grown folks as best he could, and was followed by Rev. T. P. ENGLAND, who made some appropriate remarks.

It was then found that the already *long* table must be lengthened, in order that baskets, boxes, &., might be emptied, and the crowd accominodated. The Teachers and Scholars from the various schools in this section now formed a procession of such size as to make the *little* fellows—and big ones too—feel "I'm glad I'm in this *this* army." One hundred and fifty were marched round and to the table, by such leaders as BRO. STACY, COL. L. DECK and others. Well may the hearts of such men swell for joy, as they look to the time when they shall "sleep in the dust of the earth;" and when little boys now being trained by them, shall catch up the banner of Christ, so that it may never trail in the dust."

The children and all gave evidence of the fact that they knew how to appreciate the good things set before them on this occasion. The best of order prevailed from the beginning. Little boys and girls seemed to enjoy the speaking just a little lesss than the eating, and old folks were led to resolve to be more faithful in Sunday-School teaching. The School here in the last 30 years has turned out four ministers of the Gospel—three of them *now* laboring for the good of souls. They have a roll this year with more than a hundred names upon it. May God prosper them. Yours, &c.,

V. A. SHARPE.

Vindicator.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The "coughing hoss" is the Indian name for locomotive.

The San Francisco Jews have abolished the separation of sexes in the synagogues.

Of the 170,000 inhabitants of San Francisco about 40,000 are Germans.

Mario is said to be occupying his leisure hours by sculpturing a bust of Grisi.

Within the last ten years Nova Scotia has produced nearly $4,000,000 worth of gold.

Washington Irving's biography has appeared in a German translation in Berlin.

Tioga County, N. Y., has a cheese factory which used up 147,545 pounds of milk in June.

Buttermilk is now kept regularly at all the fashionable bars and saloons in Nashville, Tenn.

A game of chess, lasting two months, has lately been concluded between two young men in Beloit, Wis.

A spring has been discovered in Marion, Ind., the waters of which are a specific for ague.

"Darling, it's bed time. All the little chickens have gone to bed." "Yes, mamma, so has the old hen."

There are in San Francisco twenty-six breweries, which annually produce 110,000 barrels of German beer.

The Duke of Argyll is said to be spending all his spare cash in experimenting with flying machines.

The richest gold mine in California last year yielded a profit of $340,000.

There are to-day in Ohio, of horses, 704,664; cattle, 1,221,421; mules, 32,057; sheep, 5,052,028; hogs, 1,720,113.

Biting flies always rest with their heads pointing downward, says an entomologist.

Fifty-eight cadets, recently graduated from West Point, have been appointed second lieutenants, and assigned to regiments.

The Texas State Prison runs a cotton factory by convict labor, which pays all the expenses of the institution.

Miss Esther Hedge, a Switzerland county, Ind., farmer's daughter, reads, writes and speaks readily seven different languages.

In 1811, Hon. George Bancroft was a student at Phillips Academy, Academy, Exeter, N. H., and recently he sent the trustees $2,000 for a scholarship.

On a gate post, in front of a farm-house out West, is a sign reading: "No life insurance or sewing machines wanted here."

The policemen of Chicago are being put upon a military basis. Each station-house in that city has just been furnished with a dozen muskets.

A milk-weed grows wild in California, the fibre of which is as strong as Manila hemp, and as fine as linen. It is believed it can be utilized.

It is a rule among the German Jews that every male shall learn some manual art or trade, by which, in case of necessity, he can earn his living.

It appears more and more certain that the cutting down of forests in France is rapidly decreasing the annual rainfall.

The Sublime Porte is about to establish a fire brigade in Constantinople on the model of those existing in the chief European capitals.

Twenty-five years ago Saratoga was a small village with a dozen hotels. Now it is a town of 10,000 inhabitants, with thirty hotels and as many boarding-houses.

A young somnambulist recently, in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., leaped overboard, and only awoke after safely reaching the deck of the vessel which rescued him.

One hundred and fifty men, each over sixty-five years of age, sat down to a dinner together, the other day, at a hotel on Peake's Island, Portland Harbor.

LARGEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE STORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having recently made advantageous arrangements with the manufacturers of BOOTS AND SHOES, we are enabled to offer the greatest inducements to the Shoe Trade, and will hereafter duplicate any bill of Boots and Shoes bought in New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia, within the last two years. By long experience in the Shoe trade, we claim some advantages in it, and will give all the benefits we can to our customers. Call and see us. Everything warranted as represented. Our price to all. Strict attention to business, and fair dealing, is our motto.

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK.

45-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound

EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are *BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.*

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in World.

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman,

Manufacturing Chemists,

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HEMBOLD'S FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.,

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCHU

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

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EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

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is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

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NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

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IT IS MORE LIBERAL TO THE

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And will Eventually Become

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BEFORE YOU

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The Great Medical Discovery!

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VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics" "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y. Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal; are safe and reliable in all forms of disease. Also, the peculiar merit of being as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs

WANTED

At this office a Good Horse, in exchange for a Fine Carriage, Jersey Wagon, Buggy or one or two Horse Wagon.

Call soon and you can make a good trade.

June 18th, 1870. 20-tf

Canvassers Wanted For PUNCHINELLO,

The great original illustrated comic weekly paper. The first 10 numbers sent on receipt of 60ct.; single numbers 10c. Liberal terms to agents. Splendid Chromo Premiums to subscribers. Address Punchinello Publishing Co., 83 Nassau st., N. Y. Post-office box 2,783.

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New Scale Pianos,

WITH IRON FRAME.

Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.

MELODEONS

AND

Cabinet Organs.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED.

Warranted for Six Years.

Pianos, Melodeons and Organs—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-Octavo Pianos for $275 and upward. New Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward. Second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS

Warerooms, 481 Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being of the very best quality.—[Christian Intelligencer.

The Waters' Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material.—[Advocate and Journal.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters, store the very best assortment of pianos and organs to be found in the United States.—[Graham's Magazine.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, is famed for the excellence of his Pianos and Organs.—[Evening Post.

The Waters' Piano ranks with the best manufactured in America.—[The Independent, N. Y.

MUSICAL DOINGS.—Since Mr. Waters gave up publishing sheet music, he has devoted all his capital and attention to the manufacture and sale of

Pianos and Melodeons.

He has just issued a catalogue of his new instruments, giving a new scale of prices, which shows a marked reduction from former rates, and his pianos have recently been awarded the First premium at several Fairs. Many people of the present day, who are attracted, if not confused, with the flaming advertisements of rival piano houses, probably overlook a modest modest manufacturer like Mr. Waters; but we happen to know that his

Instruments

earned him a good reputation long before exhibitions and "honors" connected therewith were ever thought of; indeed we have one of Mr. Waters'

Piano Fortes

now in our residence (where it has stood for years,) of which any manufacturer in the world might well be proud. We have always been delighted with it as a

Sweet-toned

and powerful instrument, and there is no doubt of its durability: more than this, some of the best amateur players in the city, as well as several celebrated pianists, have performed on the said piano, and all pronounce it a superior and first class instrument.

Stronger indorsements we could not give.—[Home Journal. 1-1y

FAMILY GROCERY,

LYNCH & HUFFMASTER.

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HAVE OPENED THE LARGEST AND best selected Stock of Family Groceries and Confectioneries, that been in the County since the war.

Their stock consists in part of

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Syrups,
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Soda,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Spices,
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Candles,
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Seives,
Brooms,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Nails,
Fish,
Cheese,
Crackers,
Candies,
Raisins,
Nuts,
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Sardines
Pickles

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Shovels Spades, Forks, Trace Chains.

we will sell as cheap as the same article of goods can be bought at Spartanburg.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Sept. '69. 31-1y.

Mills River High School,

HENDERSON COUNTY, N. C.

FALL SESSION BEGINS Aug. 22nd and ends Dec. 22nd, 1870.

Ancient and Modern Languages,	$15,00
Higher English course,	12,00
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Book-keeping or Surveying, (extra)	5,00

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"ALL NATURE HOPES FOR SPRING,"

1870.

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THE RESULT OF AN ESTABLISHED and successful business, otgether with a steadily increasing CAPITAL, gives us, every seasson, better facilities to offer greater inducements to our numerous customers, both WHOLESALE and RETALE, and hence this notice is werthy the

Attention

Of all. We are now making extensive purchases, which, owing to the very large increase in our business—during 1869, (the tax returns will show **$27,000.00** aheaed of any house in the City, and figures are stubborn facts,) enables us to buy with impunity as to quantity, and from first hand—namely, Manufacturers, Importers and Commission Houses, thereby, saving from **10 to 25 per cent.** over smaller buyers—and it is this andvantage that gives us the lead in this market.

Our Stock

Will be completed, or nearly so, by the **10th of March,** and will embrace all classes of Goods necessary, either for WHOLESALE or RETAIL, to the inspection of which we invite not only those coming ot this Market to purchase, also, those on their way to otherplaces for that purpose.

We offer no **baits,** business will be conducted, in the future, as in the past, viz:

Honorable Competition against Imposition

Dry Goods Department

Will be complete, and selected with the greates of care, as to style, quality and price.

Clothing Department.

We make a speciality and invite the most fastidious to call and examine,

Boots and Shoes.

Will be bought mostly from manufacturers, in Boston and elsewhere, and we claim to be able to compete with all.

Hats.

Will be purchased at the BROOKLYN AUCTIONS and of NEWARK MANUFACTURERS.

Hardware.

Especially Table and Pocket Cutlery, we buy for Gold, from the Importers.

Groceries--there comes the rub.

That line of Goods we buy quantities second to no House in this City, (their assertion to the contrary, notwithstanding) and at as low figures as a dollar, consisting of **100** cents, can buy. In short, come and look at our stock, ascertain our prices, and judge for yourselves.

Millinery Department.

Is complete as usual, and is presided over by Miss BETSY WILLIAMS, who is widely known for her superior taste in that line.

Respectfully,

Wittkowsky & Rintles.

Charlotte, N. C.

No. 6 tf.

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E. M. HOLT & CO.

offer the manufactures of their several mills at the Factory Prices, *delivered in Charlotte,*

YARNS,

SHEETINGS,

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AND THE WELL-KNOWN

ALAMANCE PLAIDS.

TO PLANTERS.

WE RUN TWO LARGE

FLOURING MILLS

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OUR MILLS WILL CONSUME

1500 BUSHELS

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WHEAT PER DAY,

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

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SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

75 SACKS

BLOWN SALT, FINE IN FOUR BUSHEL BAGS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF

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The Largest Stock in the State.

45-tf

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